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**COURSE CODE : POL 304.**

**MATRIC NO: 17/SMS08/011.**

**DEPT: POLITICAL SCIENCE.**

**LEVEL: 300.**

**1. READ THE CHAPTER ON RAWLS( FULL NAME IS JOHN RAWLS) AND WRITE  
SHORT EXPLANATORY NOTES;**

**JOHN RAWL'S FIRST PRINCIPLES.**

Although, Rawls intended his Theory of Justice to provide a convincing account of basic rights and liberties and of their priority', Rawls admits he did not successfully achieve this objectives until 10 years or some many years later. Accordingly, I will draw on Rawls's 1980, Dewey Lectures and his 1982, Tanner Lecture as providing the best account of, arguments for, his first principle of justice, and the principles of equal basic liberties.

Rawls claims that for every individual citizen there are two fundamental capacities on powers and, correspondingly, too higher order interests' in the realization of these capacities. Thus, each has, over that person's entire life, (i) an interest in being able to formulate and live according to some particular motivated by it, providing others do so as well.

**THE SECOND PRINCIPLE: DISTRIBUTIVE ECONOMIC JUSTICE.**

**Unlike the case with his first principle, Rawls thought that the account and formulation of his second principle of justice, as found in *A Theory of Justice* (1971), was substantially sound. So I will confine myself to what he said there and to elaborations that he made over the next decade.**

**Rawls's account begins with the fact that people have different natural endowments and are born into and group up in different social circumstances. No one can be said to be responsible for these factors in their own case. Nonetheless, factors such as natural endowment and initial social circumstance are not negligible, they powerfully affect a person's life prospects, advantageously for some and disadvantageously for others. Indeed, they may be the main sources of inequality between people.**

### **THE ORIGINAL POSITION.**

**Rawls's contractarian method of justification is very complex. I will be able to mention only a few of its main features here. One feature that is often emphasized- and that Rawls continued to include even in his later writings- is that "parties" to the contract are placed (in what he calls the original position) behind a strong veil of ignorance. Here they are told in their subsequent reasoning to ignore their own particular traits (traits that distinguish) them from most, or at least, many other people unaware of (to ignore) their actual place in society, to be unaware of their society's place in history or in an institutional evolution, and so on. The point of the metaphor of the veil is to indicate that the parties should remove sources of bias and irrelevancy from their deliberations.**

### **SUMMARISE JOHN RAWLS IDEA OF JUSTICE.**

The instead to provide a persuasive way for basic rights, ad liberties and of their will. You can see he was not successful until after some years or 10 years later. Rawls's begins with the fact that people have different natural resources or gifts and which they are born into which leads to several problems or circumstances. The method of John Rawls is a very complex one.